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TO THE PUBLIC.

The Sitgreaves National Forest is situated on the southern edge of what is known as the Colorado Plateau, extending east and west a distance of 80 miles along the Mogollon Rim and the Colorado-Salt River Divide. The Rim is a line of nearly perpendicular rock, from 500 to 1,000 feet high, facing south. For a distance of 20 miles from the west end of the Forest it is impassable, except in a few places. Farther east the descent is less abrupt.

Practically all drainage is toward the north and tributary to the Little Colorado River. On the west half deep canyons extending across the Forest make travel difficult in an east and west direction, except along the Rim, but from north to south travel is easy between the canyons.

The surface of the central portion is comparatively smooth. On the extreme east end the country is mountainous, showing many small volcanic cones, none of which are above 8,500 feet elevation.

The Holbrook-Fort Apache road passes through the settlements of Show Low, Lakeside, and Pine-top, over the route believed to have been taken by Coronado in the year 1540, in his search for the cities of Cibola. Numerous other wagon roads and trails make all parts of the Forest accessible from Snowflake, Holbrook, Winslow, and Tonto Basin.

The net area of the Forest is 690,833 acres. Its headquarters are at Snowflake.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION.

Their primary purpose is to provide a sustained timber supply and a regulated stream flow. They support home industries, prevent timber monopoly, and protect the range against over grazing.

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free.

Only for uses of a commercial nature or those which convey exclusive benefit to individuals is a charge made; and there are no restrictions whatever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. Timber is sold and grazing permitted on the same terms to all.

Do not hesitate to ask the forest ranger for information about any kind of use in which you are interested.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

The destruction of the National Forests by fire would mean irreparable injury to the live-stock business, farming, and all other industries depending upon the timber supply or upon water for power, irrigation, or domestic purposes. The beauty of the Forest and its value for recreation and to the sportsman would be lost. All citizens would bear the cost.

Water in this part of the country is a very valuable natural resource. Land is greatly enhanced in value when water is available. Its conservation and use to irrigate land and for live stock is the first requisite for prosperity. Irrigation depends on a permanent supply of water. Destruction of the forests means loss of water.

The western yellow pine on the Sitgreaves Forest amounts to two and a half billion feet b. m. A part of this is reserved for local use; the remainder of the mature timber is for sale.

HOW THE MONEY IS SPENT.

Twenty-five per cent of the money received from sales of timber and other uses of the Forest goes to the State for the benefit of schools and roads, and an additional ten per cent is expended by the Government on National Forest roads. The rest goes into the national treasury to offset in part the cost of protection, improvement, and management. Destruction of the timber on the Sitgreaves Forest would mean a loss for every resident of the region.

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

The cooperation of the public in protecting the Sitgreaves National Forest from fires is earnestly requested. The six rules (see page 5) should be scrupulously observed.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch them out before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and then covering it with earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, telephone the nearest forest officer at his expense.

FIRE LAWS.

Offences against the Federal fire laws passed by Congress May 5, 1910, are punishable by a maximum fine of—

\$5,000 or imprisonment for two years or both if a fire is set maliciously, and

\$1,000 or imprisonment for one year or both if a fire results from carelessness.

The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to conviction for any violation of the Federal fire laws affecting National Forest land.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Each year hunters, campers, tourists, and forest rangers contract typhoid fever or enteric disorders from the pollution of streams. Ordinary care will prevent this. The law requires it.

Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands, camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands or in the streams, lakes or other waters within or bordering upon National Forests any substance which pollutes, or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

Leave camping grounds in good shape for those who come next.

HUNTERS AND CAMPERS.

This map and folder is for your guidance and assistance when on the Sitgreaves National Forest. Your cooperation is asked in helping to prevent fire. See the suggestions printed on this folder. Take a shovel along with you in your camp equipment if you can. Nothing extinguishes a small fire so thoroughly as shoveling mineral earth upon it; it is better than using water, unless you have barrels of it.

Put out any small fire you happen to find.

Do not wait for the ranger or some one else to do it. It may develop into uncontrollable size before any one gets to it. If you can not control the fire with the equipment you have, secure tools from the nearest fire-tool box. If the box is locked, break it open. Report the fire at once, if possible, to the nearest forest ranger, or to any one who can send out for necessary assistance. The location of telephone lines, fire lookouts, patrolmen's camps and other features having a direct bearing on the fire protection scheme of the Forest is shown on the map.

SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST MAP OF DIRECTIONS TO HUNTERS AND CAMPERS AND

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it. This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Sitgreaves National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know. For synopses of State Game Laws and Federal Laws see pages 9-12.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.

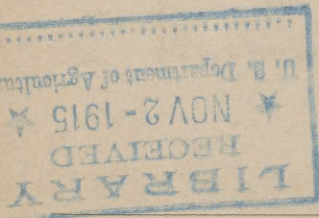
BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country. Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

REMEMBER

Male deer and turkey, from October 1 to December 15. Quail, snipe, and rail, from October 15 to February 1. Ducks, geese, and brant, from September 1 to April 1. Doves and white wings, from June 1 to February 1. Trout, from June 1 to September 1. No open season for female deer, antelope, or elk. No person shall at any time shoot or take in any manner any game which is by law protected in this State, without first having in his possession a hunting license. Licenses may be procured from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, State Game Warden, or such deputies as may be designated for that purpose by the State Game Warden. The State Game Warden, if he so elect, or any other officer charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to game and fish, if so directed by the State Game Warden, may bring civil action in the name of the State against any person unlawfully wounding or killing or having unlawfully in his possession, any game quadruped, bird, or fish, or part thereof and recover judgment for each animal or part thereof, the following minimum sums as damage for the taking, killing, or injuring thereof, to-wit: For each elk \$200; for each deer, \$50; for each antelope, \$100; for each mountain sheep or goat, \$200; for each bird, \$10; for each fish, \$1. No judgment or verdict recovered by the State in such action shall be less than the sum here-inbefore fixed.

EXTRACTS FROM ARIZONA FISH AND GAME LAWS.



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
HENRY S. GRAVES, FORESTER

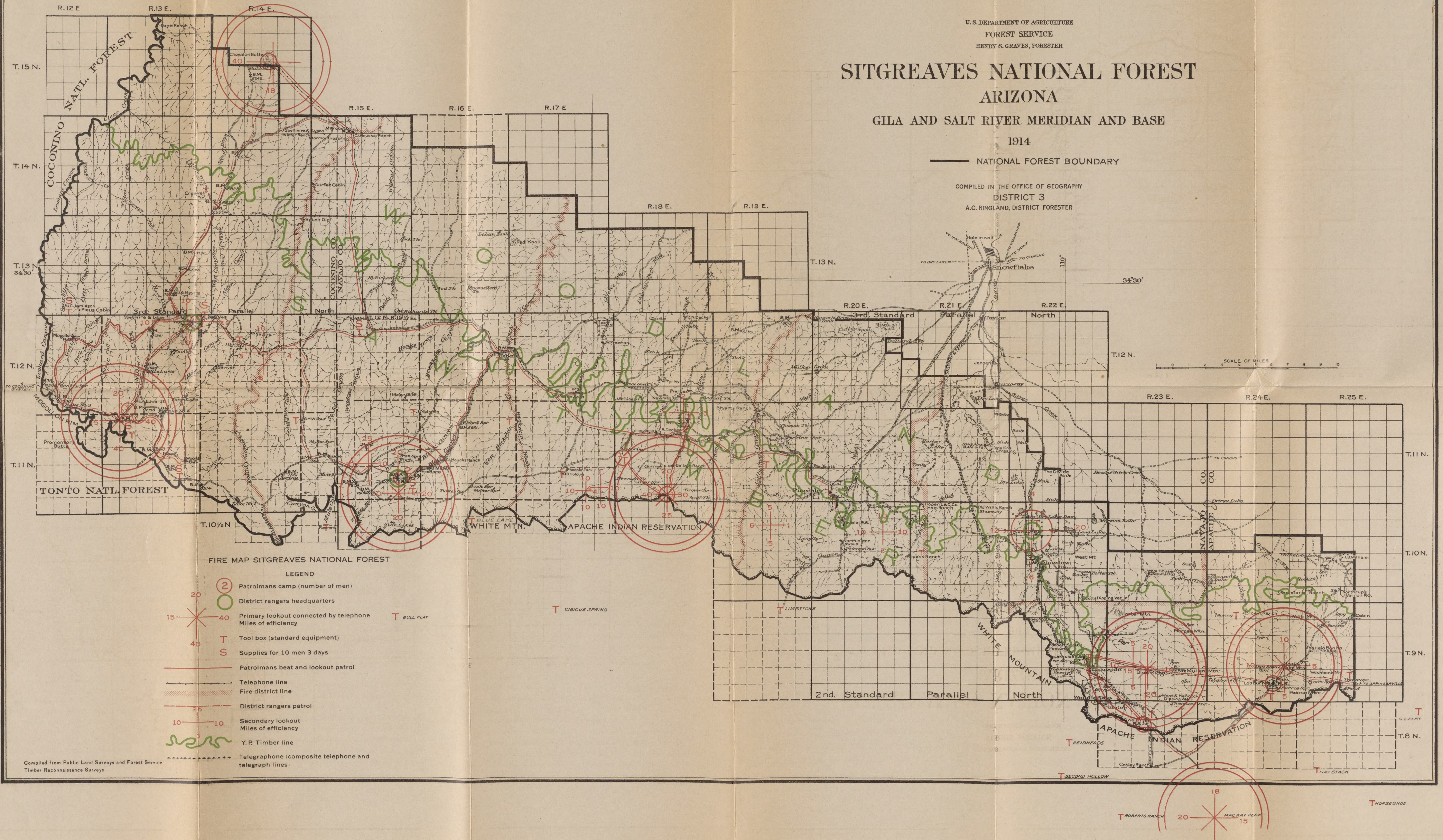
SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST ARIZONA

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN AND BASE

1914

NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

COMPILED IN THE OFFICE OF GEOGRAPHY
DISTRICT 3
A. C. RINGLAND, DISTRICT FORESTER



FIRE MAP SITGREAVES NATIONAL FOREST

LEGEND

- 20 (2) Patrolmans camp (number of men)
- 40 District rangers headquarters
- 15 40 Primary lookout connected by telephone
- 40 Miles of efficiency
- T Tool box (standard equipment)
- S Supplies for 10 men 3 days
- Patrolmans beat and lookout patrol
- Telephone line
- Fire district line
- District rangers patrol
- Secondary lookout
- 10 10 Miles of efficiency
- Y. R. Timber line
- Telegraph line (composite telephone and telegraph lines)

Compiled from Public Land Surveys and Forest Service
Timber Reconnaissance Surveys